

(Tofler, 1997),
가

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, , 가 , , ,

가 (American Heart
Association, 2005), (psy-
chological strain)

(Wolff et al, 2005)

가

가

가

(Olson, 2000),

가
가

가

(Shah, 1997).

(Lammie, 2002).

2

(Shah, 1991).

3 가 가

가 (Anderson et al, 2003),

가

가

(work)
(triggering)

가

(heavy physical exertion)

(Daniel & Bereczki, 2004).

(Willich et al,

1984; Mittleman et al, 1984),

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가 (Fransson et al, > 1970
2004).

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가 ,

가

가

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(Futterman et al, 2002),
가

(triggering)

가
(Wittstein et al, 2005)

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(Uehata, 1997).

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(Allred et al, 1991;

(Acute Coronary Syndrome) ’

Allred et al, 1989).

(Table 1)

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(Schnall et

al, 1994)

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가
(Lansbergis et al, 1993; Schnall et al, 1994; Theorell & Karasek 1996; Belkic et al, 2000; Kuper et al, 2002)

가
- (1981)
1,461 6
(intelligence
discretion) ()

()

Table 1

(quantitative overload) 가

Table 1. Comparison between Risk Factors causing 'Karoshi' in Japan and Job Stress Factors in the West

Common workplace stressors in the West (Davidson, 1981)	Risk Factors causing 'Karoshi' in Japan (Criteria for WR-CVD, revised on Dec 12, 2001) (Park, 2002)
<p>Organizational Change Inadequate communication Interpersonal conflict Conflict with organizational goal</p> <p>Career development Lack of promotional opportunity New responsibilities beyond level of training Unemployment</p> <p>Role Role conflict Role ambiguity Inadequate resources to accomplish job Inadequate authority to accomplish job</p> <p>Task Quantitative and qualitative overload Quantitative and qualitative underload Responsibility for the lives and well-being of others Low decision-making latitude</p> <p>Work environment Poor aesthetics Physical exposures Ergonomic problems Noise Odors Safety hazards</p> <p>Shift work</p>	<p>Heavy workload: Long work hours</p> <p>Other risk factors than work hours: Irregular work hours Long bound work hours Frequent business trips Shift work and night work Work environment (high temperature, low temperature, noise, time difference) Task requiring mental strain, and so on</p>

가 , (Haratani, 1998; Uehata, 1991; Uehata, 1993).

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3. :

(Myerburg, 1991),

(Mehta, 1997; Myerburg, 1989). (())

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2. :

, 2,100~2,500 m (acclimatization) 12 (Rusko et al, 2004), 3

8 가 2 (2~6 (Yehuda et al, 1993) (post-traumatic stress disorder)

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Table 2. Four different types of Work-relatedness of CVD

Type	Job stressor action period	Mechanism of CAD/ ACS	Work-relatedness
1	within 24 hours, especially within 1 hour after the unexpected episode	manifestation of ACS by abrupt overload of circulatory function due to severe emotional stress or physical exertion	triggering
2	usually within 1 week exposed continuously to extreme overwork	manifestation of ACS by breakdown of physiological functions (autonomic nerve functions) due to cumulated physical fatigue (*typical Karoshi)	triggering
3	maladaptation period to dramatic changes in job characteristics (usually within 1~3 months)	manifestation of ACS by cumulated extreme mental stress due to maladaptation in new job	triggering
4	long-term period for over 10 years	development and precipitation of CAD by mental stress from inherent characteristics of the usual job (e.g.: shift work or night work, driving work as an occupation)	causing or triggering

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